

Allies Debate Wilson's Peace Points; Lansing Withholds New German Note; Austrians Defeated on 60-Mile Front

War Aid Fund Refuses Money From Boxers

J. D. Rockefeller, Jr., Says Committee Does Not Sanction Carnival

Willing to Accept Profits "Indirectly"

Sunday Athletic Games Are Frowned Upon by Heads of Commission

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., member of the executive committee of the United War Work Campaign Committee, which begins a one-week drive for \$170,000 on November 11, announced yesterday that subscriptions to the fund raised by the proposed boxing carnival would be rejected.

Under questioning from members of the committee Mr. Rockefeller modified his statement to the extent of saying that money raised by boxing bouts might be accepted if contributed "indirectly," but in no other manner. Resolutions were adopted by the executive committee setting forth that funds derived from soccer games, golf tournaments, or any sporting events held on Sunday would also be refused.

Mr. Rockefeller's announcement blew to pieces the extensive plans already made under the direction of James W. Coffroth, national supervisor of the boxing section of the sports committee of the United War Work Campaign, which, it was expected, would add several hundred thousand dollars to the fund. Mr. Coffroth, who attended the luncheon, was one of those who raised his voice in protest against the astonishing decision expressed by Mr. Rockefeller.

Ministers Make Protest

"But, Mr. Rockefeller," he asked, "do you realize the position in which you place boxing and the men who have worked to get up this carnival?"

Mr. Rockefeller replied that he was sorry, but that this was the decision of the committee. It had been reached, he further explained, following many protests against the brutality of boxing by ministers throughout the country.

William Fox, chairman of the theatrical division, reminded Mr. Rockefeller that \$60,000 had been raised for the Red Cross by a boxing carnival in Madison Square Garden. He called attention to the fact that Mr. Coffroth had arranged an even greater carnival at the Garden for some night during the War Work drive.

"Does your announcement mean," he asked, "that the campaign committee would refuse to accept funds raised in such a manner?"

Mr. Rockefeller was not so certain about that. He thought that perhaps, if the money raised were given "indirectly" to the fund, it would not be refused.

The committee has decided, it was also announced, that boxing bouts in army and navy stations will be tolerated, but, since no admission will be charged to these, the fund will not be affected one way or another.

Since the plans for the campaign were first announced, boxing promoters and boxers, under the leadership of Mr. Coffroth, who came East from California for this express purpose, have been making every possible effort to insure the success of the boxing carnival, which it was planned to hold in every American city of any considerable size.

Appeals for Funds

Mr. Rockefeller told the Advertising Club, at its luncheon yesterday, of the spiritual significance of the great unified war work campaign which is to occupy the people of America during the week of November 11-18.

The initial rally next Sunday afternoon at Madison Square Garden, when the preliminary week of "educative work" begins, Mr. Rockefeller characterized as "probably the most notable meeting ever held in the history of the world."

Foch: Will You Carve It Yourself, or Shall I Serve It For You?



Wm. J. Bryan Mentioned as Peace Envoy

Friends Hear He Will Be One of United States Commissioners

William J. Bryan is mentioned by certain Methodist and Presbyterian clergymen who have been associated with him in the nation-wide prohibition movement, as one of the commissioners from the United States who will sit at the peace table when the final terms are drawn up. According to report, this information has been received from intimate friends of the former Secretary of State to whom he has recently confided this intelligence.

"Original" Bryan men here when appealed to for confirmation of the news yesterday, admitted that they had heard of the project but refused one and all to be quoted on the matter. Only one person could be found who would openly confirm the report. He is William H. Anderson, state superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, who said when questioned:

"I see no reason why I should falsify to protect Mr. Bryan. It is true that I have been informed that the suggestion contained in your question is substantially true. I have no direct personal knowledge, for Mr. Bryan does not confide in me. The information came to me from a very prominent, high-grade Christian gentleman of unimpeachable veracity—a Democrat who undoubtedly believes that it is correct, and who frankly gave me the sources of his information. Since I cannot under any possible condition divulge the name of my informant, I suggest in all fairness that the matter should be taken up with Mr. Bryan himself, as his statement will be the best available evidence, in view of the fact that it is not proper to criticize the President."

The Tribune, in a telegram to Mr. Bryan at Asheville, N. C., asked him for a statement regarding the report and received the following reply:

"Am unable to answer your question. Have no information on the subject."

W. J. BRYAN.

Kaiser Promises "Freest People"

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 30.—"The German people shall be the freest people in the world."

This declaration was made by Emperor William in addressing the new State Secretary October 21.

"If the moment comes when the interests of Germany demand it, I should abdicate without hesitation. But the moment does not seem to have come."

Emperor William is quoted as having said this in an address to a number of members of the German Reichstag, according to an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Amsterdam.

Allies Invited to Enter Dardanelles, Says Turk Report

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 30.—According to a Constantinople dispatch, reports are current that Turkey under the peace negotiations has invited the Allied fleet to enter the Dardanelles. Troops are not to be landed, it is said, with the exception of a small detachment to supervise the demobilization of the Ottoman army.

The Constantinople newspaper "Ikdam" printed a statement on Sunday from a "competent source" that Turkey had commenced official peace negotiations with the Entente, adding that delegates had left the Turkish capital. In other quarters in Constantinople it is declared the negotiations are unofficial.

Austria Gives Recognition To the Czechs

Diplomatic Relations Are Opened by Andrassy, Basle Reports

BASEL, Switzerland, Oct. 30.—Count Andrassy, the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, has entered into diplomatic relations with members of the Czech-Slovak government in Paris, according to the Hungarian newspaper "Nemzeti Listy."

Negotiations are going on between the government officials of Bohemia and the National Czech Committee to insure a public administration, says a dispatch received here to-day from Prague. The present Bohemian officials will remain provisionally, but the Governor, Count von Coudenhove, has been placed on unlimited leave at his own demand.

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 30.—The Czech National Committee took over the functions of the local government in Prague, the Bohemian capital, Monday, marking the final step in its successful revolution there, according to a telegram from Berlin to the "National Tidende."

The Austrian imperial symbols were removed from various buildings and imperial proclamations torn down. The city officials have taken an oath of fidelity to the Czech state.

During Monday night the general commanding the Prague garrison and his staff placed the entire armed force in the city at the disposal of the Czech National Committee.

Advice to those who want to sell their LIBERTY BONDS.—Don't. Advise to those who must sell—Go to John Muir & Co., 51 Broadway.

33,000 Taken By Allies As 100 Towns Fall

British Capture Hundreds of Enemy's Guns With Supplies

Austrians Evacuating Positions in Italy

Diaz's Men at Vittorio, 12 Miles Beyond the Piave

October 31, 2:30 a. m.

The Allied armies in Italy yesterday swept the beaten Austrians back on a front of more than sixty miles from the Brenta to the sea. Thirty-three thousand prisoners, 100 villages and hundreds of guns have been captured. Eleven thousand of the captives have fallen to the British.

Diaz's men advanced six miles at the deepest point, reaching the foe's great base of Vittorio, twelve miles beyond the Piave.

On the left wide gains carried the Italians far into the mountains. On the right the drive spread to the Adriatic as new forces crossed the lower Piave.

The American 32d Regiment of infantry, part of the 83d Division, comprising Ohio and Pennsylvania troops, has been thrown into the battle.

In France Pershing's men captured Aincerville, west of the Meuse, and hills beyond which command the country to the north.

The French on the Aisne advanced slightly between Banogne and Herpy. The British front in France and Belgium was comparatively idle.

Austrians Evacuating Their Positions in Italy To Hasten Armistice

VIENNA, Thursday, Oct. 31.—"In view of our desire for peace, our troops on Italian soil are evacuating occupied regions," says an official statement issued late to-night.

Americans Go Into Action Along Piave; Allies Take 33,000

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—Thirty-three thousand Austrian troops, hundreds of guns and innumerable machine guns have been captured by Italian and Allied forces on the Italian front, said an official dispatch to-day from Rome. The 32d American Infantry Regiment, composed of men from Ohio and Pennsylvania, has gone into action and the fighting now extends practically all along the course of the Piave River.

"The enemy is resisting with exceptional stubbornness and is throwing into the fray new divisions without, however, being successful in holding back our troops. In the Grappa region the troops of the First Italian Army, with the support of the Twelfth Army, has been successful in beating the enemy at Segusino and has captured Mont Gessen. The Eighth Army has occupied the narrow pass of Follina, and has already reached Vittorio. The Tenth Army, after having established solid bridgeheads over the Montebello River, has crossed the river and is advancing along the road from Conegliano to Oderzo. The Third Army, after neutralizing the formidable artillery fire of the enemy, has crossed the Piave at San Dona di Piave and east of Zenon.

"The number of prisoners captured up to the present moment amounts to 800 officers and 22,398 men. Hundreds of guns have also been captured. It is impossible to calculate the number of machine guns which have fallen into our hands."

An earlier official dispatch from

Continued on page three

Another German Note

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30 (By The Associated Press).—Another note from the German government explanatory of the changes that have been made or are projected in the German constitution and form of government was received to-day through the Swiss Legation. The State Department did not make it public. This note was understood to be supplementary to the preceding German communication, saying to the President that he must have knowledge of the efforts that have been made to democratize Germany.

President Wilson was at work to-day on his reply to Austria's renewed plea for an armistice and peace, and it was expected that it would be dispatched before night, but later, to-day, it was said at the State Department that there would be no announcement regarding the reply to-night.

New German Note Regarded As Propaganda To Invited Kaiser To Quit Throne

Washington Refuses to Make Public Latest Peace Talk

By Carter Field

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—Realization that the German Foreign Office was using its notes to this country as propaganda, both at home and abroad, apparently has been borne in on the Administration, and it was announced to-day that the latest German note, in the form of a supplemental memorandum to the last peace note, would not be made public.

In high official quarters it was admitted frankly that the reason the note was not being made public was that it was regarded as propaganda.

It is understood that, with a view to preventing further working of the German peace talk machine, the government is not only withholding the note from publicity, but has taken elaborate precautions to prevent its being cabled to this country from abroad. It is reported that the censors abroad have been instructed not to permit its transmission here, and its publication in newspapers in Allied countries has been prevented.

Word From House

Just what has caused this attitude is not known, though it is whispered that Colonel House may have cabled the President that the Allies are not overly pleased with the idea of an endless series of peace notes, following what they had thought to be an ultimatum.

The memorandum arriving to-day is understood to have gone into details as to the changes which are alleged to have democratized the German government.

The note is believed to recite that the Reichstag passed and the Federal Council ratified measures which:

1. Place in the hands of the Reichstag and the Federal Council the making of war and peace, powers to these ends having been taken from the Emperor.

2. Subordination of the imperial government to the legislative assemblies, the Reichstag, which represents the people directly, especially.
3. Imposing the civil authority upon the military organization of the empire.

4. Amending the electoral laws so as to give to the masses the control of the German government through the universal exercise of the franchise.

Another Note on Way

The communication is believed to contain the textual proof, and the legislative records of the new statutes and constitutional changes and to declare that these documents are furnished to the United States government in pursuance of the desire of President Wilson for irrefutable evidence of a genuine elimination of autocracy in Germany.

Meanwhile another note—that addressed by Austria-Hungary to Secretary of State Lansing, personally urging him to intercede with the President—is still en route.

Whether it will arrive before President Wilson's reply to the formal Austrian note is not known. It is believed that this reply will go forward almost immediately.

By H. W. Smith

(Special Cable to The Tribune)
(Copyright, 1918, New York Tribune Inc.)

THE HAGUE, Oct. 30.—Innumerable rumors are circulating here on the one hand, and there is real probability on the other, that events of deep import for the whole world are impending in Germany. It is a task of extreme difficulty to hold a true course. It is not without a sense of responsibility that I give currency to the following, which I believe, after testing it by every means at my disposal, to represent the present stage of what may now be called the "Kaiser crisis."

It will be remembered that ten days ago there took place in Berlin a gathering of heads and representatives of heads of German states. I am now fully persuaded that this gathering met to consider the greatest of all questions between Germany and the liberal nations leagued against her, namely, the future position of the head of the House of Hohenzollern.

It is now beyond doubt that the idea that the Kaiser may have to go is being faced by all political parties and in every class of the community.

It is not only in Social Democratic papers that it finds expression, but in organs of the bourgeois parties also, and in the past week the most noteworthy development in public opinion, as far as can be gauged from careful reading of the German papers, has been the hardening of feeling against the Emperor and the imperial house.

William II is being invited to go. That is the great fact, and it is plain for all to see. I now learn that, though no decision had yet been taken, the Kaiser himself is fully alive to the situation and is at this moment moving toward a decision that would satisfy the growing desire of his people.

The Crown Prince is not likely to be more acceptable to the German people themselves or to the rest of the world than his father, whose successor would perhaps not be sought among his sons at all. Whether the whole imperial family will be ruled out is uncertain, but my information inclines me to think that this will not be the case.

Disaster Due to Ludendorff

Ludendorff's disappearance was long overdue, as the author of the spring offensive, which was approved at Berlin and carried through, despite the advice of Hindenburg. He must take the blame not only for the colossal losses suffered during the summer by the German army, but the whole train of disasters following thereon.

It is felt but for the catastrophe in the West Bulgaria might never have

Continued on next page

War Councils Nearly Agreed; Austria Asks Truce of Italy

Differences of View Vanishing Rapidly at Conference in Paris

House Participates In Many Meetings

Quick Statement of Terms and German Reply Expected

PARIS, Oct. 30 (6 p. m.)—By The Associated Press.—The heads of the Allied governments and Colonel E. M. House, special representative of the United States government, with the military and naval advisers of the respective countries, continued their informal meetings to-day.

Differences of view, natural to the immensity of the interests involved, have arisen, but under friendly examination they have largely disappeared.

Although some points in President Wilson's declarations may require more complete definition, an entire agreement is in immediate prospect. The Supreme War Council will not meet formally until this full understanding has been reached.

House Amazes Allies

Colonel House has taken a house in a quiet quarter of Paris on the left bank of the Seine, not far from the French Minister of War. He has already had conversations of considerable length with Entente statesmen.

The precise information in possession of Colonel House relative to the European situation rather amazes statesmen on this side of the Atlantic.

A naval conference was held at the Ministry of Marine Monday.

The following ministers and military and naval chiefs of the Allies are now in Paris: Premier Lloyd George, Foreign Minister Balfour, War Secretary Milner, Field Marshal Haig, Sir Eric Geddes, Admiral Wemyss and General Wilson, of Great Britain; Admiral Benson and Vice-Admiral Sims, of the United States; Premier Orlando, Vice-Admiral Thaon di Revel and Foreign Minister Sonnino, of Italy.

Austria Appeals Directly to Italy For Immediate Truce

By Arthur S. Draper

(By Special Cable to The Tribune)
(Copyright, 1918, New York Tribune Inc.)

LONDON, Oct. 30.—Until the Versailles Conference speaks, the whole world will remain in suspense. An announcement of the armistice terms is expected momentarily. It is believed that Germany will give a prompt reply and the world will know within a week whether there is to be a campaign in 1919.

It is reported that Count Andrassy, Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, considering the situation of the Dual Monarchy desperate, has appealed directly to Italy for an immediate truce.

Battle Plans Waiting

The soldiers are awaiting the decision of the Versailles Conference with the same interest as do civilians, as their plans are dependent upon the events of the next few days. Until Foch and Groener, Ludendorff's successor, know the result of the diplo-